CLARK CASE PUT OFF THE NEW COMMISSIONER COUNTERFEITS SECURED FEAR A FENIAN

Controversy Between Stewart and Chandler.

AN EXCHANGE OF BITTER WORDS

House Takes Up the Free Homes Bill.

OVATION FOR MR. GROW

When the Senate convened today Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill, saying that he would ask to have it considered as soon as practicable after the disposition of the army and fortifications appropria-

A bill restoring Captain Henry D. Hale to the revenue cutter service was passed. A resolution requesting the civil service ommission to supply the Senate with in-

formation concerning the violation of the

civil service law in 1800 was adopted. The Senate then agreed to a motion by Mr. Hoar to take up the resolution declar ing that W. A. Clark was not duly elected to the Senate from the state of Montana, and then, in accordance with Mr. Hoar's further suggestion, postponed further con-sideration of the subject until one week

from today. A Spirited Controversy.

Before this agreement was reached there was a spirited controversy over some renarks made by Mr. Chandler yesterday. Mr. Bacon took exception to the fact that Mr Chandler had said he had heard it stated that there was a purpose to delay stated that there was a purpose to delay the consideration of the resolution in order to prevent the governor of Montana mak-ling an appointment of a senator to succeed Mr. Clark in case the seat now occupied by him should be declared vacant. The fact, Mr. Bacon said, that Mr. Chandier had stated that he had heard this talk outside of the Senate chamber did not relieve it. of the Senate chamber did not relieve it from its objectionable character, for he could see no motive for the statement of could see no motive for the statement of the senator from New Hampshire unless some implication of senators was intended. As for himself he could not say what his own action would be on the Clark resolution. He regarded himself as a judge sitting in that case, and he would, he added, claim the right to investigate it thoroughly before entering judgment. Mr. Chandler said that his remarks regarding a desire to delay the consideration of the resolution had not been called out by anything that Mr. Bacon had said, but that he had had especial reference to

but that he had had especial reference to Mr. Stewart's threat "to read in the Sen-ate, if not given time to read out of it, the stimony taken by the committee."
"Threatened?" said Mr. Stewart. "Threat-

to what? Mr. Chandler replied Threatened, Threatened, Mr. Crandler represent at if any attempt was made to rush Clark resolution the three volumes of timony would be read for the purpose of

Mr. Stewart said he had made no such statement as a threat; but he had said, and he would repeat, that if time was not given to read the testimony outside the Senate chamber time would be taken to read it in the chamber. The case should be considered deliberately and decently, and especially in view of the fact that much of the testimony was irrelevant it was not unreasonable to ask for time for investigation. Mr Stewart said he had made no such investigation.

"I don't propose to be lectured," he con-tinued. "I don't like it, and I particularly don't like it from the man who has gather-ed up all sorts of hearsay matter and ed up all sorts of h printed it as testimony

"When the senator attacks me or the committee over which I preside," retorted Mr. Chandler, "he will get a lecture from To this Mr. Stewart repiled: "Well, you'll get a lecture from me on the irrelevant scandal you've put into the testimony pre-sented here."

This closed the incident. The Senate then passed the House bill for the amendment of the census law. The bill was amended so as to provide for \$250 additional compensation to census super-

Wr Pettigrew Resumes Criticism.

The army appropriation bill being taken up, Mr. Pettigrew continued his criticism of the treatment of the volunteer soldiers in the Philippines. He read a number of letters from members of the South Dakota regiment, complaining of their treatment

Some of these contained profane ex-pressions, which fact caused Mr. Gallinger to enter a protest against their being print-ed in the Record. Such language should, he said, be obnoxious to any man occupy-

he said, be obnoxious to any man occupying a seat in the Senate.

To this Mr. Pettigrew replied that the letters were from men who had been conscripted to fight in a cause in which they did not believe and placed in circumstances which were generally objectionable. These conditions were, he said, calculated to make mean swear, but, while the South Dakotans occasionally dropped into this bad habit, it was still true that the religious sentiment was as strongly developed in them as in the senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Hawley referred to the letters on

Hawley referred to the letters as Mr. Hawkey believed to the in-biasphemous, and gave notice of his in-tention to move to have stricken out of the permanent Record a letter from Mr. Pettigrew to the President, which the former had read yesterday.

THE HOUSE.

Soon after the House met today it went into committee of the whole to consider the free homes bill. The bill provides free nemesteads on public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and provides that the government shall remunerate Indian tribes for money due them on lands patented to settlers and pay any deficiency to agricultural colleges if the annual sales of public lands should prove insufficient to meet the

Mr. Eddy (Minn.), in charge of the bill, made the opening argument in favor of the

Mr. Eddy said all party platforms had declared in favor of the bill.

Mr. Flynn (Okla.), in advocating the bill. said it was a mistake to suppose that it gave the settlers their homes free. They would have to reside upon their lands and cultivate them for five years .efore secur-

ing title.

Mr. Maddox (Ga.) opposed the bill. He said it would cost the government \$35,850. 4. In reply to a question, Mr. Eddy said that

In reply to a question, air. Eddy said that e proviso relative to agricultural colleges ould be to their advantage.

Ovation for Mr. Grow.

Mr. Grow (Pa.), the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, and author of the homestead bill, supported the measure. The scene before him, he said, reminded him of the occasion in the old hall of representatives forty-eight years ago when he made hi speech on "Man's Right to the Soil." Mr. Grow was given an ovation. By unanimous consent it was ordered that his original homestead speech be printed in the Record. I was the youngest member of the House," iid he. "I am now the oldest." Mr. Wilson (Idaho) vigorously advocated

the bill. The bill was passed without division.

For Local Payment.

Senator Morgan, by request, today intro-duced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for Wm. P. Wood of this city for services rendered the United States, as recommended by the first controller of the treasury.

Senator Wellington introduced a bill to pay

\$12,370.88 to Emmert, Dunbar & Co., in full settlement of interest upon their claim of \$14,548, for which appropriation was made January 9, 1897.

For Navy Yard Improvement.

communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was today laid before Senate, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy asking for additional appropriations for improvements In several navy yards. For the navy yard in this city \$30,000 is asked for an addition to the shop and office of the bureau of construction and repair.

MR. MACFARLAND'S TERM TO BEGIN NEXT WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Ross to Be Sworn in the Same Day as His Own Suc-

cessor.

Mr. Henry B. F. Macfarland, whose nomination as the successor of District Commissioner Wight was confirmed by the Senate yesterday afternoon, will assume the duties of the office next Wednesday morning. Mr. Wight's commission expires the 5th instant, but he did not enter upor the duties of the office until May 8, 1897, and his term of three years will, therefore, expire Tuesday next. Should Mr. Macfarland, however, decide for any reason not to assume the office Wednesday next, Mr. Wight would continue in office, as the law governing the appointment of the Commissioners of the District provides that while the term of the civil Commissioners shall be one of three years, it further provides that they shall continue in office until their successors have been duly appointed and have qualified. It is understood that Com-missioner Ross will Wednesday next also

missioner Ross will Wednesday next also be sworn in as his own successor, his appointment and confirmation having been made on the same dates three years ago as those of Mr. Wight.

After Mr. Ross and Mr. Macfarland have taken the oath of office next Wednesday, a meeting of the board of Commissioners will be at once held for the purpose of effecting a reorganization of the board. It is the unwritten law in this connection that the unwritten law in this connection that the president of the board of Commissioners shall be a member of the dominant politica snat be a member of the dominant pointers party, and it is therefore expected that Commissioner Ross, who is, as is well known, the democratic civil Commissioner, will at this meeting next Wednesday nominate Mr. Macfarland for election as presiinate Mr. Macfarland for election as president of the board, and it is not doubted that Mr. Macfarland will accept the position. He may, however, do as Mr. Wight did when he became Commissioner, decline the office in favor of Mr. Ross, because, as Mr. Wight reasoned, it would be best for a time at least to have the more experienced civil Commissioner hold the position.

Assignment of Departments.

At this same meeting of reorganization it s customary to assign to the three Commissioners the various departments of the District government over which they are to have immediate supervision. Under the existing order of things, Mr. Wight is the existing order of things, Mr. Wight is the president of the board, and he has immediate supervision of the police, fire, health, electrical, street lighting, telegraph and telephone departments, the excise board, liquor licenses, markets, poundmaster, office of sealer of weights and measures, collection and disposal of garbage, harbor master, board of police and fire department surgeons physicians to the roor commissurgeons, physicians to the poor, commis-sioners of pharmacy, coroner, inspection of food and flour, board of medical examiners, food and flour, board of medical examiners, the insurance companies, dental examiners, the municipal building and a number of other offices. Commissioner Ross has immediate supervision of the public schools, charities and charitable and reformatory institutions, collector of taxes, auditor's office, stress, and aliey cleaning, board of assistant assessors, office of the assessor, disbursing office, office of the attorney, workhouse, office of superintendent of charities, almshouse, assessments, commitment of the inuse, assessments, commitment of the in sane, licenses other than liquor, municipal sane, licenses other than liquor, municipal lodging house, property clerk's office, public library, boys' reform school, Rock Creek Park board of control, tax sales, etc. The Engineer Commissioner has immediate supervision of the water department, streets, bridges, buildings, conduits, sewers, pavements, wharves, river front, street extension and all other matters of like character.

while it is not, of course, to be expected that any of the departments or offices now under the immediate supervision of the Engineer Commissioner will pass under the reassignment, next Wednesday, from him to either of the civil Commissioners, it is believed that experience of the civil Commissioners. to either of the civil Commissioners, it is believed that several changes will occur among those now assigned to Commissioners Wight and Ross. One of the expected changes is the transfer of the police department to Mr. Ross, and another is the transfer from him to Mr. Macfarland of the public schools and the supervision of the charitable institutions. It is also expected that to Mr. Ross will be assigned the excise board and licensing of dealers in liquors.

the present assignment is mere surmise, as it is understood that Mr. Macfarland has not yet expressed any choice in the matter. Nevertheless, it is believed those mentioned will be among the changes which will follow upon the reorganization of the next Wednesday.

TO CONSIDER DISTRICT CODE.

Session of the House Will Be Held The House of Repr ession tonight at 8 o'clock for consideration of the bill enacting the new code of law for the District. The bill will be read in full and opportunity will be offered for

The District committee will, it is probable. resist the proposition to abolish the office of register of wills of the District. The ommittee is averse to any provision in the code changing the status of officials. They think that changes of this kind should be reached through ordinary channels of legis-

ition. It is reported that a member of the com-It is reported that a member of the committee on judiciary will offer an amendment lessening the number of supreme judges of the District. The proposed amendment will provide that after the terms of two incumbents of this office expire, appointments shall not be made to fill the vacancies. The committee will resist this amendment upon the same ground as they will oppose the abolishing of the office of register of wills.

Chairman Babcock hopes to be able to conclude consideration of the code tonight.

conclude consideration of the code tonight, and may accomplish this if extended debate can be avoided, although it is possible that the bill may not be read within the time alloted for this evening's session. In the latter event another night session will be held soon.

GROWING DEMAND FOR TURKEYS. British Care Less for Geese Than They Formerly Did.

The State Department has been furnished by Consul Halstead at Birmingham, with some interesting facts and figures concerning the importation of eggs and poultry into Great Britain. The importation of eggs into Great Britain last year was valued at \$24.-548,227, while the poultry and game figures

There is a growing demand for turkeys in Great Britain, and of late years importa-tions from abroad have increased enormously, but the United States is not mentioned as sending poultry of this kind to

the English market.

Geese, on the other hand, are less in favor with the British public than formerly, but still there is a demand in excess of the home supply, especially at Christmas time, when it is estimated that from 100,000 to 150,000 geese, mostly from France, are sold in London.

in London.

France and Denmark control the bulk of the egg trade with Great Britain, while mest of the foreign poultry supply comes from Italy and France, though Canada of late has made a strong bid to establish a poultry trade with Engiand.

Reports of Courts-Martial.

Three more court-martial cases have been reported to the War Department by Gen. Otis, commanding the division of the Philippines. These are the cases of First Lieut. E. B. Johnston, 49th Volunteer Infantry, convicted of drunkenness and sentenced to dismissal First Lieut. T. R. J. Campbell, 47th Volunteer Infantry, convicted of vio 47th Volunteer Infantry, convicted of vio-lating the Articles of War and sentenced to a reprimand and the forfeiture of \$50 of his pay, and First Lieut. P. H. Devine, 47th Volunteer Infantry, tried for violating the regulations and acquitted. The case of Lieut. Johnston is similar to those of Maj. Kirkman and Lieuts. Gregg and Bailey, who were dismissed by the commanding of-ficer in the field. As has been already stated, Judge Advocate General Lieber has been called upon for an opinion as to the been called upon for an opinion as to the power of Gen. Otis to take final action in the four cases named, in view of the regu-lations which require the President's ap-proval of the sentence of a court-martial in order to secure the dismissal of an officer in time of peace.

CERTIFICATES GATHERED IN.

Best Men in the Secret Service Are at Work on the Case.

The secret service bureau received word today that fifteen or twenty more of the dangerous \$20 silver certificates have been gathered in Philadelphia. The secret service officials have their best men at work on the case, and are hopeful of getting a clue. The counterfeit is considered almost as dangerous as the famous \$100 Monroe certificate made in the same city, and it the counterfelters cannot be captured the bill may continue to circulate, despite the wide amount of advertising that has been given to its spuriousness. Secretary Gage was compelled to call in the \$100 certifi-

cates and issue new ones. The note is printed from engraved plates. The note is printed from engraved plates, and the work upon the face and back is of high order of excellence. It is a trifle shorter than the genuine, though this should not be used as an absolute test, and the width is the same as the genuine. The most noticeable defects in the note are in the portrait of Hamilton; the nose instead of being round on the end is brought to a sharp point; the chin instead of being double, as in the genuine, is source; the head

sharp point; the chin instead of being double, as in the genuine, is square; the head from the back of the ear to the top of the nose, on the line of the ear, is a fraction of an inch wider than the genuine; the work on the coat gives a flat effect and merges into the background in the lower part of the portrait.

In the border the small figures "20" are omitted between the "XX;" in the octagonal grnaament under the word "Washington," center face of note, the detail is so blurred that the little eight-pointed star forming center of the ornament does not stand out in relief as in the genuine. The finishing straight stem of the "a" in "bearer," right face of note, is a sharp oblique line at its top, whereas in the genuine the line is curved. ine is curved. In the left panel, back of note, the comma

it" occur, has been omitted, as has also the dot over the "i" in "printed" in the next line below. The note is printed on paper of a very deceptive character, and has the distributed fiber. distributed fiber.

The character of this note was suspected by Benjamin F. Chatham, paying teller of Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, who submitted it to the subtreasury in Philadelphia for examination, where the spurious character of the note was finally determined.

COREAN FOOD DEMANDS.

after "it,"

No Native Market for Foreign Meats

United States Minister Horace N. Allen, t Seoul, in an interesting letter to the State Department, states that there is no native market of any consequence in Corea for foreign meats, lard or pork stuffs. Rice. fresh or sait vegetables, fish and beef constitute the average dlet of the natives. Corean cattle, says the consul, are large, handsome animals, and stock raising would be a profitable enterprise were it not for the rinderpest epidemic. American meats are largely consumed by the American and European employes in the mining districts. Aside from the mining population, the Americans and Europeans in Corea, according to the minister, do not number over 500. Over 15,000 Japanese reside in Corea, as well as a large, ever-shifting Chinese population, but all of their supplies come from their own countries; so, owing to these values of the countries of th a large consumption of American meats in Corea to be out of the question.

CALLED ON FOR INFORMATION. Civil Service Commission Asked About

Violations of Law. Mr. Jones of Arkansas in the Senate today introduced the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved. That the civil service cor mission be hereby directed to transmit to the Senate all the information in its possession relative to any alleged violations during the year 1809 of section 11 of the civil service act of January 16, 1883; including copies of all correspondence and papers on file; and also to inform the Senate what action, if any, has been taken by the commissioner in reference to any such alleged violations; and further, that the Attorney General be hereby directed to inform the Senate what action, if any, has been taken by the Department of Justice in reference to any such alleged violations of law."

Section 11 referred to above forbids political assessments being collected by any government employe from employes of the government.

THE PRICE OF PAPER.

Resolution Presented to Committees

in Senate and House. A delegation representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association presented today the resolution of that association, adopted in New York, February 23, 1900, to the committee on finance of the Senate. The delegation was received by Senator Allison, acting chairman, in the absence of Senator Aldrich.

The resolution recited that the price of orinting paper used by newspapers has increased from 60 to 100 per cent without eason or warrant to be found in the con-

reason or warrant to be found in the conditions of the industry, which was believed to be the working of a trust.

The association appealed to Congress to inquire into the conditions complained of, to the end that suitable legislation might be provided to remedy the conditions complained of. As newspapers are sold at a fixed price, the resolution declares, their publishers cannot put the increased cost of the paper on the consumer, and in many instances this increased cost means the confiscation of profits and in others it creates actual loss.

A copy of the resolution was also pre-sented by the delegation to the House ways and means committee.

STARTS WITH A GOOD BALANCE.

Porto Rico's First Treasurer Will

The Porto Rican treasury starts out with a comfortable balance to the credit of the new civil government. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn today received a cablegram from Governor Allen and General Davis stating that Mr. J. H. Hollander, the newly appointed treasurer of Porto Rico, has qualified and given a bond in the sum of \$100,000. General Davis asked permission to turn over to the new official the cash, amounting to \$285,000 in the hands of the military governor, and Mr. Meiklejohn promptly authorized the transfer.

Spanish Bank of Porto Rico.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the House insular committee, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Spanish Bank of Porto Rico to drop the orefix "Spanish," to substitute Am noney for its capital, now in pesos, a money for its capital, now in pesos, and t admit as its councilors others than Span

John Conly, white, indicted for highway robbery in that he "held up" Samuel Beck the 15th of last March while they were on M street near 14th street, was tried this afternoon before Justice Clabaugh in Crimi-nal Court No. 1. A verdict of guilty was reported, qualified with a recommendation

Recommended to Mercy.

Alleged Breach of Contract. Hearing was in progress today before Chief Justice Bingham, in Circuit Court No. 1, of the suit at law instituted by Harold P. Oliver against Edward N. Richards. Breach of contract in connection with the manufacture of wall paper is alleged. Attorney A. Y. Bradley appears for the plaintiff and Attorney W. C. Prentiss for the defendant.

Nolle Pros. Entered.

In Criminal Court No. 1 today, on m tion of the United States attorney, a noile prosequi was entered in the case of Alexan-der Tennant, charged with embezziement.

THE BORDER.

Military District to

Mass. DETROIT, Mich., May 3.-Local paper

print the following: WINDSOR, Ont.—Col. Holmes, command-ing officer of No. 1 military district, has received instructions from Ottawa to have the 21st Essex Fusiliers, 7th London Fusiliers, the 26th Middlesex, 27th Lampton and 25th Elgin batallions ready to march

at two hours' notice.

This step has been deemed advisable by the militia department owing to the information that bands of Fenians intend invading Canada at some point along the River St. Clair or Detroit river, for the purpose of destroying some of the railway

Arrangements have been so far completed that the battalion is prepared for marching orders at any time. Local military authorities claim that an invasion is not feared, but that the battalions named will be mobilized at some point on the frontier for tactical exercises only.

ALL HARMONY AT DETROIT

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS IN ACCORD ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.-Harmony eemed to be the distinctive feature when the republican state convention met at noon today. Apparently, there were no prospects of a fight over any of the subjects with which the convention was about to deal. Conversation among the big crowd of delegates and candidates during the morning turned more upon the chances of the big batch of candidates for governor and other state offices than upon the work of today's convention, namely, election of delegates at large and a state committee and adoption of resolutions. It was evident that the interest in the nominating con vention, to be held later, will be tremen dous, the republican leaders believing that a nomination in Michigan will be equiva lent practically to election. All the gubernatorial headquarters and the corridors of the Russell House swarmed with delegates and candidates all the morning, eager ly discussing the prospects.

A brief meeting of the retiring state central committee was held, an auditing committee was appointed and routine business transacted. The committee voted to rectransacted. The committee voted to recommend to the convention that the number of delegates to state conventions be apportioned hereafter according to the vot at presidential instead of at "off-year" elec-tions, which will considerably decrease the

tions, which will considerably decrease the size of the state conventions.

Ex-Senator John D. Patton, jr., of Grand Rapids was brought out today by western Michigan delegates as a candidate for chairman of the state central committee, an office which was to be filled by the convention, but it appeared more than probable that ex-Auditor General Stanley W. Turner had already been settled upon in the minds of the majority.

The only apparent candidates for delegates at large were Colonel F. J. Hecker, Delos A. Blodgett. Wm. McPherson and Captain Wm. E. Parnall. Prior to the convention congressional district caucuses were

vention congressional district caucuses were held, which selected members of the state central compiltee and of the convention committees.

PORTE HAS NOT REPLIED.

No Answer to American Note Regard ing Indemnity Claims. CONSTANTINOPLE. Wednesday, May 2. The porte has not replied to the American

note regarding the indemnity claims. The ambassadors met yesterday and decided to reply to the porte's note of April 29, regarding the increase of duties as fol-

lows: "The embassies note the porte's declaration that it does not intend to introduce any unilateral measures and will hasten to inform their governments of this. ambassadors have decided to make their consent to an increase conditional on the removal of the abuses in the matter of removal of the abuses in the matter of chemical analysis, the suppression of warehouse duties and the abolition of the stipulation whereby articles not specified in the tariffs may be interdicted, confiscated or destroyed. The ambassadors have decided to make the payment of indemnities to foreigners a separate question and to deal therewith at a later date."

SENTIMENT WAS FOR BRYAN.

Ohio Democratic Committee Fixes Date of State Convention. pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3.-The dem cratic state central committee today fixed June 12 and 13, this city, as the date of the state convention. The vote of 1899 on gevernor was accepted as the basis of repre sentation. Cuyahoga county member fought against this, for the reason that be cause of the cutting of John R. McLean the county will have but fifteen votes in the convention, only two more than the small county of Licking. Col. Ike Hill, in proposing June 12 and

13, explained that he wanted it understood that there was no movement on foot to boom Dewey in the committee. All the ex-pressions made by the members of the com-mittee were in favor of Bryan, and Web-ster P. Huntington of this city, who re-signed as editor of the Press Post when the owners of the paper began to support the owners of the paper began to support the Dewey boom, was chosen for temporary chairman, Louis Reemlin of Cincinnati was chosen for temporary secretary, and John McCarthy of Defiance for sergeant-at-arms

EXCESS OF AUTHORITY.

Judge Bingham's View of a Suggested Certificate.

The Secretary of State recently invited the attention of the District Commissioners to a dispatch from the United States consul general at Berlin, Germany, respecting the imperial German marriage law which went into effect January 1, 1900.

The law requires that every man desiring to be married in Germany shall present to the standesbeomter, the special magistrate by whom alone marriages can be solemnized in Germany, "a certificate by the

emnized in Germany, "a certificate by the proper authorities of his native or home state to the effect that the authorities know of no just cause why the marriage should not take place."

This requirement applies to all persons of whatever nationality.

Neither the State Department nor its representatives are authorized to issue such a certificate, and in view of the complicastates he thought it prudent to inquire whether the courts of the District issue them.

The Commissioners referred the inquire

The Commissioners referred the inquiry to their attorney Mand he communicated with Chief Justice Bingham of the District Suprame Court, who informed him that the District courts have never issued such a To do so, said the chief justice, would, in his judgment, be excess of authority and without legal justification.

The substance of the chief justice's reply has been forwarded to the Secretary of

In the Divorce Court.

A decree was signed by Justice Hagner in Equity Court No. 1, this afternoon granting Mary Cettinger a divorce from Milton H. Gettinger, by reason of desertion and drunkenness on the part of the latter. Mrs. Gettinger is awarded the custody of the child of the couple.

By reason of infidelity on the part of the respondent, Justice Hagner this afternoon granted Nellie G. Suydam a divorce from granted Nellie G. Suydam a divorce from Charles A. Suydam. In the proceedings for divorce instituted by Rhoda C. Kennedy against Charles U. Kennedy, Justice Hagner this afternoon declined to sign a decree.

RAID NETHERSOLE FILES SUIT GIVEN A BAD RECORD FINANCE AND TRADE

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY OF \$20 SILVER CANADA MASSING TROOPS ALONG SHE CLAIMS DAMAGES IN THE SUM HENRY E. HILL'S PAST REVEALED OF \$20,000. BY CORESPONDENCE.

Orders Issued for All the Men in First Dr. T. C. Easton, Pastor of a Local Six Times Arrested and Has Served Church, Made Defendant-Slander Alleged.

Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, whose appearance in "Sapho" has been the subject of considerable comment, this afternoon made good her threat to institute proceedings against Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton, pastor of the Eastern Presbyterian Church, this city, by filing a suit at law against him in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to recover damages in the sum of \$20,000 for alleged slander. Miss Nethersole is represented by Attorney Campbell Carrington, who is the Washingon correspondent of her legal advisers in New York, Messrs. Howe & Hummel. The basis of the suit is a sermon delivered

by Dr. Easton to his congregation in this city some time ago, while the "Sapho" agi-lation was at its height in New York. In his sermon Dr. Easton is alleged to have given utterance to remarks derogatory to Miss Nethersole's character as an actress and a woman.

and a woman.

In her declaration Miss Nethersole sets forth that she is a person of good and chaste character, and until the committing of the alleged grievance by Dr. Easton was always reputed, esteemed and accepted as such. Dr. Easton declares Miss Nethersole, greatly envying the happy state and condition of the plaintiff, and maliciously intending to injure her good name and fame, and cause her to be reputed an unchaste person and unfit to be employed as an actress, and to be reputed as a person chaste person and unfit to be employed as an actress, and to be reputed as a person of immoral habits and leading a lewd life, did, the 1st day of April, 1900, in the presence and hearing of three hundred good and worthy citizens, in a certain discourse of and concerning the plaintiff and her business, falsely spoke the alleged defamatory word: "This lewd actress" (meaning thereby, it is alleged, that the plaintiff was a woman of evil name and fame leading an weman of evil name and fame, leading an immoral life, and unfit to be associated with, and a person unworthy to be employed or patronized in her business).

Reputation Injured.

By means of the alleged defamatory words of Dr. Easton, so Miss Nethersole declares, she has been greatly injured in her reputation and brought into public scandal and disgrace. The plaintiff declares that by reason of the act of Dr. Easton those neighson of the act of Dr. Easton those neigh-bors and citizens to whom her innocence and chastity are unknown have suspected and believed her to be a woman of evil name and fame and have shunned and avoided her and refused to have any ac-quaintance or discourse with her, as they were before accustomed to do. Further, says Miss Nethersole, many per-sons who would have strended the perform-

Further, says Miss Nethersole, many persons who would have attended the performance of the plaintiff as an actress and many managers of theaters who would have employed the plaintiff as an actress have, by reason of the alleged grievance committed by Dr. Easton, declined to do so. Therefore Miss Nethersole declares she has been deprived of great profits which otherwise would have accrued to her.

Doctor Easton's Position.

Upon calling today at the Easton residence, No. 637 East Capitol street, a Star reporter was received by Mrs. Easton, who said her husband was in a remote part of the city, paying a sick call. She further stated that he would have nothing to say for publication regarding the Nethersole suit. The reporter read to Mrs. Easton what purported to be an interview with her husband published in a New York and her husband published in a New York and a Baltimore paper, this morning, which quoted him as stating that he would make an apology from his pulpit, as Miss Nether-sole had suggested that would be accept-able. Mrs. Easton, while not giving an opinion upon the correctness of that publi-cation, plainly showed that she did not be-lieve her husband had made any such state-ment.

ment.

It is understood that Dr. Easton has already consulted legal counsel and that he
takes the position that his personal letter
of apology to Miss Nethersole, written some
time since, and a letter of explanation publikebod better. lished about the same time in a local paper, acquits him of the necessity for any further action, except defending the suit against him.

KENTUCKY DERBY RUN TODAY. Lieutenant Gibson is the Favorite Against a Fine Field.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.-The twentyixth Kentucky derby will be run at Churchill Downs this afternoon under a clear sky and on a fast track. Up to within the last few days Lieutenant Gibson owned by "Board of Trade" Smith of Chicago, has been conceded to have the race at his mercy, but since the final work-outs several of the candidates have shown faster than the son of G. W. Johnson. Kentucky Farmer is credited with a mile and a quar ter (the derby distance) in 2.07, His Excellency 2.08 2-5 an. Thrive 2.08%, while Highland Lad, Florizar, Hindus and Orontas have all equaled Lieutenant Gibson's best trial-2.09. Each of the candidates carded for derby honors is in the pink of condition and astute trainers predict a hard-fought equine battle. The race will be worth \$5,000 to the winner. The following are the probable starters, weights and jockeys: Lieutenant Gibson, 117 (Boland); Highland Lad, 117 (Crowhurst); Florizar, 122 (Van Dusen); Thrive, 122 (Winkfield); Orontas, 117 (Dupee); Hindus, 117 (Vitatoe); His Excellency, 117 (Gilmore); Kentucky Farmer, 117 (Monk Overton); Benadier, 117 (—). lency 2.08 2-5 an. Thrive 2.08%, while High-land Lad, Florizar, Hindus and Orontas

DISAGREE AS TO MONEY PLANK.

lowa Democrats Divided on the Question in Convention. DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.-The demoeratic state convention for the election of delegates-at-large to Kansas City was called to order in the Auditorium today by State Chairman George A. Huffman,

Creston as temporary chairman. A fight seemed impending over the money plank of the platform. One faction wanted a mild reaffirmation of the Chicago platform only, while another, led by John S. Murphy, insisted on a distinct pronouncement for 16 to 1.

who introduced Jeremiah B. Sullivan of

Gen. Dyrenforth Explains.

In the Senate today Mr. Gallinger, re-ferring to his remarks yesterday on the subject of the liberality of Congress in the letter from Gen. Dyrenforth, commander in-chief of the Union Veteran Union, sayin-chief of the Union Veteran Union, say-ing that he referred only to the pension office in complaining against tendency to allow pensions, and did not have Con-gress in view when the circular let re-ferred to was written. He complimented Mr. Gallinger on the admirable work he had done for the pensioners.

Additional Inspectors of Buildings. Senator Mason today introduced a bill, in-troduced in the House April 27, authorizing the appointment of three additional assist-ant inspectors of buildings in the District of Columbia at \$1,200 per annum.

Released From Smallpox Hospital. John R. Sneeden, whose home is at 454 fassachusetts avenue northwest, was re leased from the smallpox hospital as cured today. Mr.I Sneeden was taken to the in-stitution the morning of April 5, 1900. Five patients still remain at the smallpox hospital.

Memorial Service. Arrangements have been made for hold-ing services Sunday next in Andrew Rankin Chapel, Howard University, in me of the late Dr. Thomas B. Hood. The service will begin at 4 o'clock p.m. Addresses will be made by President Rankin and Profs. Purvis, Reyburn, Graham and

Bids for General Supplies. Proposals for furnishing the District with general supplies during the coming fiscal rear were received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, when they were publicly opened. They exceeded the number submitted last year and included quite a number from out-of-town people.

Time. According to the New

The man who was arrested yesterday or a charge of having attempted to rob the office of the collector of internal revenue at No. 709 G street northwest, and who gave his name as Henry E. Hill, is still held a prisoner at the first precinct sta tion. Major Sylvester received a me from Capt. George W. McClusky of the New York police department this morning concerning the prisoner, together with the latter's picture and criminal record. cording to the information received from the New York authorities, the prisoner is known as Walter Williams, George Wat-son, George Holden and "Billy" Coleman. The records show that he was first arrested in 1869. Five times since then he has been in the hands of the police, and the sentences imposed on him aggregate twenty-nine years, although he did not serve all this time, for he escaped from Sing Sing after he had served one-sixth of a sentence

after he had served one-sixth of a sentence of twelve years.

The record shows that he was arrested in 1869 at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a sneak job committed at the office of the Mutual Guarantee Company of Dutchess county. In August, two years later, while serving the sentence of twelve years, he escaped from Sing Sing and got away on a tugboat. A year after his escape he turned up in Pittsburg, Pa., where he was taken into custody on a charge of grand larceny. The specific charge was that he committed a sneak job in a Pittsburg bank and took out \$20,000 in bonds. For this offense a sentence of three years was imposed.

Robs Bank in Lockport.

Robs Bank in Lockport. Five years after his arrest at Pittsburg

the officers of Lockport, N.Y., arrested him on a charge of robbing a bank in that city. Four years was the sentence imposed on him at that time. Under the name of George Watson, alias "Billy" Coleman, he was arrested in Augusta, Ga., for the theft of an express package worth \$2,700.

"Johnny" Price, who is now serving three years unier sentence at Columbus for an offense committed in this city, was with him in Augusta. Price is the man who robbed A. O. Babendrier of the Metropolitan Rallway Company of a satchel containing \$1,600 in a 9th street lunch room in 1898. He is now endeavoring to secure a pardon. ing \$1,600 in a 9th street lunch room in 1898. He is now endeavoring to secure a pardon. For the robbery committed at Augusta Coleman, the man with many aliases, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He had not been out of the Georgia prison many months before he was caught at Rochester, N.H., with a noted crook named "Billy" Maher, and sentenced to three years in the state prison for stealing \$900 worth of postage stamps from the post office saie. In November of last year he was picked up in New York city and photographed. A copy of the photograph taken at this time was furnished the local police today. The Attempt of Yesterday.

Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue Harrison Nesbitt and E. W. Day, who are directly responsible for the capture of the prisoner, have received the congratulations of the authorities regarding their effec-

of the authorities regarding their effective work on the case yesterday. As published in yesterday's Star, Mr. Nesbitt was alone in the office at the time he discovered the alleged sneak thief, and Mr. Day was not far from the building when he was asked to catch the man who was then running away. There were three customers in the office just before the incident occurred. Mr. Nesbitt had waited on them and had turned to arrange his cash, when he saw the form of a man retreating through a hallway to the rear room. At first he thought he knew the intruder, but he soon realized that he was a stranger. Then he followed to see if he would jump out of a rear window or pass out through the front hallway, by which he had entered. It developed that the rear room had just been vacated and the doors had been left open for the purpose of allowing the scrubbers to enter and clean it. The intruder had passed through this room to get to the vault where the stamps are kept.

When Mr. Nesbitt reached the front door and saw Mr. Day at the corner of 7th street he called to him: "Stop that man." Mr. Day pursued him as far as H street, where he says he caught him and returned tive work on the case yesterday. As pub-

street he called to him: "Stop that man."
Mr. Day pursued him as far as H street,
where he says he caught him and returned
him to the officer, when he was turned
over to the police.
"I want you," Mr. Day said to him, as he
approached him near H street.
"I guess you are mistaken," said the
man who had been pursued, "I ain't the
man." He added that there must be some
mistake.

Under the Common Law. sistant District Attorney Taggart, who told them that they could proceed against the prisoner under the common law for at-

empted larceny from the United States. Some time ago a quantity of beer stamps which had been stolen from the government were recovered in Brooklyn, it is stated, and it is believed by the police that the prisoner who is under arrest here now may be able to throw some light on that transaction. About two years ago the revenue office in Baltimore was robbed of a quantity of stamps.

The beer stamps which were in the vault in the local revenue office yesterday were kept in boxes, as many as \$40,000 worth being in each box. Some time ago a quantity of beer stamps

IN BEHALF OF JOHN PRICE. Application Made for Commutation of

His Sentence. Application for commutation of sentence has been made in the case of John Price. convicted of grand lareeny in Criminal Court No. 1, and now undergoing a sentence of three years in the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus. Price was indicted for grand larceny, it being alleged that he stole 255 five-dollar silver certificates from Arthur O. Babendrier, an employes of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, while the latter was at luncheon in a cafe on 9th street. The conviction occurred after an exciting trial. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which tribunal affirmed the judgment of Criminal Court No. 1.

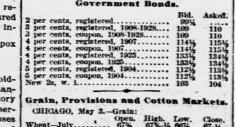
It is declared that Price is sixty-three

years of age and is in poor health. In view of the fact that he served eight months in the District jall while awaiting the decision of the local court in the grant property. the District jall while awaiting the decision of the local court in the case against him the President is asked to take one year off the sentence and thereby restore Price to liberty next month. It is pointed out that his relatives are respectable people of means, and that they are ready to provide him with a comfortable home and attention in the hone that he may be restored to tion in the hope that he may be restored to

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Flour dull, unchanged; receipts, 8,208 barrels; exports, 163 barrels. Wheat weak; spot and May, 71a71½; July, 72a72½; steamer No. 2 red, 68; receipts, 979 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 67a72½; do. on grade, 67½; 71¾. Corn steady at decline; spot and May, 44½; 44½; July, 45 asked; steamer mixed, 43½; 43½, 74½; 44½; July, 45 asked; steamer mixed, 43½; 43½; receipts, 135,548 bushels; exports, 42,857 bushels; southern white and yellow corn, 45a46, Oats steady; No. 2 white, 30a30½; No. 2 mixed, 27½; 423½. Ryedall; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 57a58. Hay dull; No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 57a58. Hay qulet, unchanged. Sugar, butter, eggs and cheese firm, unchanged.



CHICAGO, May 3.—Grain:

Wheat—July (17.5)

Orm—July (17.5)

Orm—July (17.5)

Orm—July (17.5)

Orm—July (17.5)

Orm—July (17.5)

Open. High Low.

Pork—July (17.5)

Lard—July (17.5)

Sept. (17.7)

Sept. (17.5)

Sept. (17.7)

Sep
 Sept.
 6.72
 0.80

 NEW YORK, May 3.
 Opten.
 High.

 May
 9.59
 9.00

 July.
 9.47
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 August
 9.31
 9.32

 October
 8.30
 6.32
 Low. 9.56 9.45 9.28 8.28

Dullness Seems to Be the Feature in Stocks.

MARKET IN HANDS OF TRADERS

Sugar Moved About in a Very

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Erratic Manner.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, May 3 .- Speculative conditions show no indications of immediate improvement. There is no liquidation of im-portance and no inclination to take new risks by buying into a stagnant situation. Traders buy and sell to each other, and the market seems to have been sold in this professional manner to the railying point. An advance would only suggest the possibilities of new selling of this same character, howover, and in commission house circles the view is expressed that selling on rallies will continue for a time.

bouse circles the view is expressed that selling on rallies will continue for a time. Dullness is the only logical outcome of prevailing conditions. There are no developments sufficiently unfavorable to justify a permanently lower level, and the things which tend toward the greatest good demand deliberation.

The Pacific shares move about idly and all show the absence of inside support, yet the recent buyers are confident of the merit of their holdings.

The Granger issues yield easily at times and are called cheap by good judges.

New York Central gained as little from the settlement of the strike as it lost by the announcement that a strike was pending. Good news and bad finds the market unsympathetic because of the indifference of the public. Politics are being made much of in certain quarters, but the street as a whole disregards such arguments.

The steel stocks brought about the present speculative condition, and it may be that the restoration of prices will come from the same source. The reopening of the steel and wire mills next Monday is announced and on the same day the directors are to consider other matters of vital importance to shareholders. There is a disposition to admit that prices for steel will be lower, but that no demoralization is threatened.

This view is indorsed by the most experi-

a disposition to admit that prices for steel will be lower, but that no demoralization is threatened.

This view is indorsed by the most experienced manufacturers in the country, and, once the shock of the recent exaggerated statements is forgotten, the profits under the new schedule may attract a new demand. There was some covering in the steel group today, which was followed by the only rally recorded in the general list.

The meeting of Missouri Pacific's directors was made the basis for much hopeful prediction as to the future of the stock of that company.

The prospect for Standard Oil representation was considered better than the dividend prospect, although both were hoped for by the pool in the shares.

Sugar moved about erratically, opening off and recovering under what was said to be good buying. The trade war is undoubtedly being made the subject of many inside conferences, and good judges predict that a settlement is much nearer than is probably supposed.

Such an event would help the entire mar-

Such an event would help the entire mar-Such an event would help the entire mar-ket, and for this reason the direction of the manipulation in Sugar is being care-fully watched. Money is abundant at 24 to 24 per cent, and the gold movement is losing its disturbing influence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL, New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York,

American Cotton Oil,

A. S. Wire,

American Sugar,

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Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—U. S. 3s. coupon, \$500 at 109, \$500 at 109, \$500 at 109, \$500 at 106, \$1,000 at 108, \$1,000 at 108, \$1,000 at 124, 100 at 125, 100 at 125, 100 at 125, \$00 at 125, \$100 at 125, \$100 at 125, \$00 at 125, \$100 at 125,

No Witnesses Heard. Coeur d'Alene investigating commit

tee had no .witnesses today and adjourned without action.